

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.
JAMES GORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.
BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.
All business or news letters and telegraphic dispatches must be addressed New York Herald.
Letters and packages should be properly sealed.
Rejected communications will not be returned.

Volume XXXII. No. 240
ANNUMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, corner of Broome street, Vaudeville.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth Avenue, and Sixth Avenue, Vaudeville.
WORLD'S SISTERS NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel, corner of Broadway and Nassau.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, No. 2 and West Twenty-fourth street, Vaudeville.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn, Calve.
TERRACE GARDEN, Third Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Fifth Avenue, Vaudeville.
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, Vaudeville.
GRIFPIN & CHRISTIAN MINSTRELS, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, Vaudeville.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 255 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, Vaudeville.
EMILY & LEO'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel, Vaudeville.
TOMMY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 801 Broadway, Vaudeville.
EIGHTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, corner Third and Eighth streets, Vaudeville.
BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway, Vaudeville.
ROULETTE'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, Vaudeville.
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, SCIENCE AND ART, 100 Broadway, Vaudeville.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, September 3, 1867.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The news from the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday evening, September 2.
The English government has issued a "Blue Book" containing the international official correspondence on the subject of the Alabama claims. The latest despatch, as already announced, embraces a proposition from the British Cabinet to refer all the claims—American against England and England against the United States—to a commission of arbitration. A man named Armstrong is the only survivor from the wreck of the little schooner John T. Ford. The Turkish government notifies foreign powers that the war in Candia is at an end. An amnesty is given to the insurgents, and the Porte promises many reforms for the island.

Cables closed at 11:15 for money in London. Five-twenty were at 75% in London, and at 77% in Frankfurt.

The Liverpool cotton market closed firm, with middling uplands at 10½. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

THE CITY.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted a resolution directing the Hudson River Railroad Company to discontinue the practice of keeping cars loaded with cattle and swine on Eleventh Avenue. The Mayor vetoed a resolution passed by the Common Council authorizing the Second Avenue Railroad Company to extend their tracks to Fifty-third street, on the ground that such a privilege was contrary to an express act of the Legislature. His Honor the Mayor will present a bill of order to the City Hall on Friday next. New York State National Guard, at the City Hall on Friday next, at 10 o'clock.

A mass meeting of the butchers of this city and Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the recent order of the Board of Health, prohibiting the driving or slaughtering of cattle below Forty-third street. After remarks by several parties present, a committee was appointed to employ legal counsel to bring the matter to an issue before the courts.

The last instalment of the \$4,000 stake, for which Hamill and Brown were put on Newbury on Friday, was reported by them to be in the city yesterday.
C. M. McDonald, alias Joe Bonadino, a young Spaniard, who has been sought after by Mexican detectives, on suspicion of having appropriated \$200,000 in gold belonging to the Mexican government, was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Leidesdorf. Sixty thousand dollars in gold bars were found in his possession, and it is alleged by the detectives that the rest of the money is in the possession of his accomplices, some of whom are on their way to this city, and another, a woman, is on her way to Europe. It is also said that the bars are copper, covered with a thin coating of gold, to deceive the buyers.

The action at Supreme Court, Chambers, for the payment of extra expenditures in the case of Charlotte Wynne vs. Dr. Vinton, guardian, which was reported in the Herald of Friday last, has been granted.
A decree of divorce was granted by Mr. Justice Barnard yesterday in the Supreme Court in the case of Andrew Rhoads vs. Julia Rhoads.

The further hearing of the motion for the discharge on habeas corpus of Thomas Kealey, who is accused of the murder of Colonel John T. O'Brien during the July riots of 1865, was yesterday adjourned until the morning of the 10th, in consequence of the absence of Judge Barlow, before whom the case came up on Friday last.

The French steamer Themis and the iron-clad Onondaga sailed yesterday for France.
The stock market was unsettled yesterday. Government securities were firm. Gold closed at 141½. The market was generally very quiet yesterday, but there were few important changes in value. Coffee was steady and firm. Cotton was dull and unchanged. On "Change floor was in fair demand and a shade firmer. Wheat was quiet but firm. Corn was scarce and higher. But quiet, while corn was dull, unsettled and 2c. and 4c. lower. Pork was dull and a trifle easier, while beef, mutton and lamb were unchanged. Whiskey was more active. Naval stores were moderately active, and petroleum in good demand and firm. With a supply of 1,500 hogs and a fair demand, the market for beef cattle was firmer, prices being 10c. to 15c. per lb. higher, extra selling at 15½c. a 17c. prime 15½c. a 16½c. first quality 15c. a 16c. fat to good 14c. a 15c. ordinary 13c. a 14c. and inferior 10c. a 12c. Milch cows were dull and nominal at \$50 a \$100; calves, however, were in fair demand, and commanded fair prices. Veal calves were steady, with a moderate demand, at 12c. for extra, 10½c. to 11½c. for prime, 10c. a 10½c. for ordinary and common, and 7½c. a 9c. for inferior.

The market for sheep was depressed by the continued heavy arrivals and the moderate demand. Lambs were in small supply and firm. We quote extra sheep at 6c., prime at 5½c. a 5c., and inferior to common at 4c. a 5c., extra lambs at 5c., medium to good at 7½c. a 7c., and inferior at 6c. a 7c. Swine were in fair demand and steady in value; twenty-five car loads were on sale at the Fortieth street yards. They sold quickly at 7½c. a 7c. for fair to heavy prime corn fed. The total receipts were 6,353 hogs, 38 milch cows, 1,225 veal calves, 50,000 sheep and lambs and 31,700 swine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Panama letter is dated August 25. It reports that the steamer had been ordered to leave for the Pacific by the Government.

and cited to appear before the Supreme Court on a charge of common treason. He has entered a formal protest against the charges, and his wife has petitioned that more liberty be granted him, and that his trial be expedited on account of his great age and bad health. Accost, the acting President, had declared war against the government of Bolivia, but the latter having submitted to his rule the declaration falls to the ground. A grand plot to imprison Gutierrez, the constitutional President, who is on his way to the capital, and reinstate Mosquera, had been discovered through the treachery of Laval de Gode, one of the principals, and several prominent persons had been arrested in Panama. Mosquera, the Peruvian Admiral, was at Bogota, ostensibly for the purpose of obtaining the Peruvian vessel E. R. Ogilby, but more probably for the purpose of procuring the release of Mosquera, who has heretofore been a strong ally of Peru and Chile, while Gutierrez has declared his intention of maintaining a firm neutrality in the war between the two republics and Spain.

Our letter from Lima, Peru, is dated August 14. The excitement about the return of the Spanish fleet has almost subsided, the impression prevailing that a settlement had been made at Washington. The Indians have been admitted to the rights and privileges of citizenship. A proposition to declare Callao a free port is being canvassed favorably.
Our correspondence from Valparaiso, Chile, is dated August 12. Merchants were storing away their importations in anticipation of a rise in the market on the arrival of the Spanish fleet. The most terrible "norther" that had visited the bay since 1851 occurred in the last week of July, and lasted for three days. Fifty lives are estimated to have been lost among the crews of vessels, and several persons in the streets were washed away. No American vessels were injured, but the Nyack and Waterloo drifted considerably, the latter losing an anchor. The allied squadron was awaiting the arrival of their Spanish antagonists, and work was rapidly progressing on the fortifications.

Advices from Central America come by way of Panama, and are dated at the latter place, August 20. Guatemala was quiet. In San Salvador nothing had happened more important than a religious revival by Capuchin monks, at which nine hundred persons experienced religion and six hundred couples got married. Cholera was on the decrease in Nicaragua. The Costa Rican Congress closed its session on the 29th of July. The financial crisis was still over.
The Mexican correspondent of a New Orleans paper says that Oteroburo recently presented the demand of Secretary Seward for the surrender of Santa Anna, and gave President Juarez two hours to answer. The truth of the story is not vouched for. He says that two hundred liberal officers have been thrown into prison recently for plotting the overthrow of Juarez. The army is reported unfavorable to the President, and intelligent men predict a revolution in ninety days.

In the Constitutional Convention last evening a memorial from the Citizens' Association was presented, embracing a plan for the government of New York City. The article on the powers and duties of the Legislature was considered in Committee of the Whole until it was discovered that no quorum was present, when the Convention adjourned.
The radical programme for another President, it is said, has been decided upon. It is simply to return Stanton to the Senate in place of Cameron, make him Vice President in place of Wade, and impeach and remove President Johnson, whereupon the late Secretary of War becomes President.

The political campaign in Massachusetts is assuming definite shape, and will be between the liquor prohibitionists and their antagonists, independent of party organizations.
The State election comes off in Vermont to-day and in California to-morrow.
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General Sheridan received his official order transferring him to the command of the Department of the Missouri yesterday, and will leave immediately on the arrival of General Griffin, who will command in the Fifth district until the arrival of General Hancock.
There were thirty internments of yellow fever cases in New Orleans yesterday, among them being the remains of Tom King, the pugilist, and Lieutenant McCormick, of the iron-clad Mahan.

The jury in the Lanningburg abortion case yesterday rendered a verdict implicating Mrs. Pamela M. Wager and John Henry in the crime of murdering Caroline Hubbard, by an attempt at abortion upon her person.
An overman, named Bradley, on a plantation near Marion, Ark., recently attempted to chastise a negro; but, being opposed by a party of them, fired into the crowd, killing a woman. He then fled, and had the negroes called him a liar several times, when he struck him, and was seized by a small mob of blacks. Bradley again had recourse to his pistol, and killed two of them, whereupon he fled, and has not been heard of since.

A young man named Carey was killed near Broomfield, N. J., on Saturday night, by a stab with a knife. Before dying he charged a man named John Dempsey with the murder. Dempsey was afterwards arrested under circumstances strongly indicative of guilt. The difficulty between the two is said to have arisen from a quarrel, and they were seen together on the night of the murder, both far gone in liquor.

We have files from Bermuda dated on the 20th of August. The news is unimportant.
Governor Fenton yesterday reviewed the cadets at West Point.

The President's Forthcoming Amnesty Proclamation.
Our despatches from Washington inform us that the President contemplates issuing a proclamation of amnesty to the South. It appears, in fact, that a draft of such a proclamation has been submitted to the Cabinet. At the same time both the President and Cabinet are reluctant as to the precise terms of this document and the discussion upon it. Mr. Johnson seems to have the impression that this would be a good stroke of policy. Has he the firmness to carry it out? Are any of his Cabinet timid about the consequences? Do they advise him to pursue a different course? Hesitation and secrecy appear to indicate want of nerve somewhere. We want, and the public wants, light upon this important matter.

Whatever opposition or hesitation there may be on the part of his advisers, if such there be, we advise the President to issue the amnesty proclamation forthwith. It is the trump card in his hand. The game has been going against him for some time past, but if he plays this card boldly and skillfully he may turn it in his favor. At all events, reason, sound policy, humanity and the good of the country, call upon him to do so, whatever may be the consequences for the time to himself personally. We venture to say that nine-tenths of the people of the loyal States—all, in fact, but a few rabid radicals—would approve of a broad and liberal declaration of amnesty, embracing all rebels, except an insignificant number who have been guilty of other crimes in addition to that of rebellion. He has nothing to fear except the hostility of Congress, and we think he need not fear that. A few ultra radicals might bluster about impeachment, but the dominant party is already divided on the question, and it would not dare to defy public sentiment. Several of the leaders of that party have been urging all along universal amnesty. The principal organ of the radicals in this city was, until lately, incessantly demanding it. Greeley had amnesty on the brain, and went so far as to go ball for Jeff Davis, the greatest and worst rebel of all. He has turned round, it is true, since he sees this would be a master stroke of policy on the part of Mr. Johnson. He is for universal amnesty, if the radical party would proclaim it, but not if the President or any other party should give it, because he sees it would be a popular act.

Had the late lamented Lincoln lived he would

have proclaimed an amnesty long ago. No one who knew his views and feelings can doubt this. The unfortunate conflict between Congress and Mr. Johnson has delayed this wise measure. Instead of the rebellion being closed up and the harmony of the country restored, political and personal antagonism between the members of different branches of the government has drawn us into danger and revolution. We are threatened with a negro government, and not out of regard for the emancipated slaves, the negro is to be made the balance of power. The whites of the South are disfranchised, and everywhere throughout that important and most valuable section of the republic the negro is in the ascendant. The consequences of such a state of things are frightful to contemplate. We are to have negro members of Congress, and, as some radicals say, a negro Vice-President. Yes, it is possible that within a few years we may have a negro in the seat once filled by Washington. Looking at the rate the political revolution has been going on the last two years we should not be surprised to see a negro elected Vice-President, and, in the event of the President dying, he would become President. What a spectacle for the people of this great country to contemplate! This mighty republic to become Africanized! Whether the negro should reach that eminence or not at present, he will still hold the balance of power, and, as a consequence, virtually govern the country. Who can look at this mass of ignorance—at the millions of poor creatures who hardly know their right hand from their left—being placed in a position to govern this proud republic without shuddering at the consequences? Yet this is what we are fast approaching under the reconstruction policy of Congress and the military dictatorships at the South.

At such a crisis it is the duty of the President to do all he can constitutionally and legally to neutralize this growing negro power. Let him give as much power as he can to the white people of the South to hold in check the mass of negro ignorance which threatens to involve the country in disgrace and trouble. He has been deprived of some of his power, but he can still bring up a numerous body of intelligent white citizens as a balance against negro ignorance, by an amnesty proclamation and by a liberal administration of the reconstruction acts of Congress. Amnesty should have been declared long ago. There has been nothing in the conduct of the Southerners to prevent it. On the whole, they have been peaceable and submissive. But it may not be too late now. There are, however, higher reasons for an amnesty proclamation than those relating to the people of the South. Those we have noticed. The North, the whole country, patriotism and the future of this grand republic demand that we shall not be placed under a negro government. Let not the President hesitate, but issue the amnesty proclamation at once. It will be an important flank movement upon the crazy and destructive radicals, and the people will sustain him in the act.

Legislative Interference with Municipal Rights.
The action of our State Legislature within the past few years has been of a character that indicates a design to destroy the franchises, vested rights and privileges, belonging to our municipal corporations. The question arises whether this legislative interference should be allowed to proceed without at least a vigorous protest from the municipalities affected by the change. We would create no unnecessary alarm, but calm reflection on the subject impels the announcement of the idea, that whenever municipal corporations, under our form of government especially, permit either the State or the federal power to exercise an authority over their vested franchises, then and from that moment liberty is in abeyance and the freedom of the citizen is menaced. In feudal times the only refuge of liberty was the municipality. The emperor or the king might issue his edicts for the government of the State at large; but any special intervention—any order affecting municipal rights and interests—was sure to meet with the condemnation of the masses. When the will of the emperor became law, when the imperial edict was made the rule by which the people should be governed, the simple enunciation of municipal privileges often checked the power of imperialism. The Apostle Paul prided himself on being a "Roman citizen"—not of the empire especially, but of the city. Back in the gloom of the German forest the municipal principle was born. Ages afterward it found its way to British shores, and the sturdy barons of those days wrung liberty from a reluctant monarch—liberty as belonging to the municipal corporations. The Magna Charta came thence. The principal of trial by jury itself was one of those which, in the progress of ages, had been transmitted from the Justinian era to the days of King John. These were, from the first, of municipal origin, and pertained emphatically to the citizen—to him who from birth was vested with municipal rights that not even the edict of the emperor could overrule. When the Roman people, inflated with the power of the empire, slackened their watchfulness over the legislation pertaining to the city proper, then and from that moment the decay of their gigantic imperialism may be dated. Added to intestine wars came the whelming of the Northmen, and, even before the time of Alaric the Goth, Rome, the once proud mistress of the nations, had taken the primary step in decadence.

The municipal rights pertaining to our most important cities have antedated the powers of either State or federal government. Lord Baltimore, after having made his settlement in Maryland, applied to the crown for a charter, not for the colony especially, but for the city which bears his name. He obtained it, and the old vested rights of the Municipal City to-day are owing to this municipal charter. Before Andros demanded the charter of Connecticut to be delivered up to him old Plymouth had formed its municipal corporation and was in the full enjoyment of its city franchises. In New York—our own Manhattan—the Dongan charter was intended to make forever sacred the rights of this metropolis; and so it has been throughout all our national history. Oglethorpe at Savannah followed the example of the Maynards at New Amsterdam. City governments—municipal corporations—were the origin of American liberty. Let the people look to it that the governing principle of this liberty be not taken from them, either by State or federal power.

The Case of General Sickles—The Opinion of the Attorney General.

The President feels himself called upon to explain and justify the removal of General Sickles; which is a good sign, as it implies, first, a modest thought that the propriety of his own course may not be beyond doubt; and, second, a wholesome respect for public opinion. There is hope for one who supposes it possible he may be in the wrong and who takes what pains he may to put his acts in the most favorable light. But the case is not very well made out. The commander of the Second District, in the exercise of governing powers given by Congress, forbade the execution of certain decrees of State courts in cases of suit for debt. He exercised his power solely for the good of the people committed to his care, and arrested the arm of the law where he found it harming the people it was intended to protect. Creditors, however, transferred their claims, so that the same debts came forward for collection, not on the authority of State courts only, but on the authority of the courts of the United States. The officers, however, were not permitted to enforce these decrees, though issued from a court held in North Carolina by Judge Chase, the same dignitary who had refused to hold a court in Virginia for the trial of Jeff Davis because Virginia was under military rule. Judge Chase apparently found North Carolina in a different condition. He held his court; issued his decree; the military power interfered with its execution, and the commander was "relieved," and now a formidable document gives the official view of the case, dwells on the peculiar nature of constitutional government, emphasizes the necessity of an independent judiciary, hints that Major General Sickles has been guilty of a high misdemeanor, and even intimates that military interference with the civil power is treason. Thus we come upon the remarkable fact that General Sickles, a distinguished soldier of the Union, may be guilty of that infamous crime of which it is held that Jeff Davis is innocent.

All this argument of the Assistant Attorney General is an old story, and has been gone over several times before. The ultimate question upon which it all turns is that of the real status of the Southern communities—whether the former States are now States or not, and consequently what law is paramount within their limits. For a time this dispute seemed to be a mere matter of political metaphysics; but the present attitude of the judiciary, and the possible collision of authorities deriving power from either side of the question, make its solution practically important. If the lately hostile section has no such political existence as puts it within the sphere of the constitution, then the reconstruction law is paramount, the military power supreme, and Sickles was right. If, on the other hand, the States have their ancient vitality, the constitution is the supreme law, and the action of the commander cannot be sustained. But if the constitution is the supreme law, how comes General Sickles there anyhow? Whereabouts in the constitution is there any authority for setting up a military governor over a sovereign State? Thus, at the shortest step that can be taken in this argument one stumbles against that great fact, the war and the laws it has made necessary, and we see the absurdity of attempting to bolster acts of doubtful propriety by arguments drawn from the state of affairs that existed before the flood. If this argument, based upon the assumed integrity of the States and their constitutional rights, is intended to make an issue with Congress on its authority to set up military districts, it might as well dispute any result of the war. If in his recent acts the President takes no broader or newer departure than this, if he only revives his old bickering with Congress on points on which the common sense of the people is sure to be against him, he has moved in vain.

African for Congress.
There is a very fair prospect that the reconstruction of the rebel States and their readmission into Congress will involve ten, twenty or thirty Senators and Representatives of African descent, pure and mixed. Greeley professes to be delighted at the prospect, under the impression that these African gentlemen will be of the calibre, and will possess all the modern improvements of the black Douglass, the orator, and Downing, the oysterman. There appears, too, to be a general disposition among the Southern blacks, in coming into the exercise of their newly granted political privileges, to "put their best foot foremost," in order to prove to their white brethren, particularly of the North, that the Southern negro, though just relieved from the trammels of slavery, is in reality "a man and a brother," and not the capricious and credulous semi-barbarian of Hayti or Jamaica, nor the stupid, superstitious cannibal of Equatorial Africa.

What the undiluted African is, "dressed in a little brief authority," we know from the bloody festivals of his Sublime Highness, the unapproachable King of Dahomey. But it appears that in his peculiar notions of that "divinity which hedges in a king" his negro Majesty of Abyssinia is quite up to the standard of his worthy brother of the Western coast. In a recent letter from an Abyssinian correspondent of the London Times it is stated that all the European workmen in that delectable country are held as prisoners, and liable to be sacrificed by the King at any moment; that this amiable African "has been playing the devil at Debra Tabor, putting women and children in the wax cloth and roasting them alive;" that "the other day he butchered six hundred of his most faithful soldiers because their relations were in rebellion;" and that "his fingers are itching to shed white men's blood." But this is the unwashed negro, on his native soil. The blacks of our Southern States, through the crucible of slavery to the white race, have come out as fine gold compared with their savage congeners of Africa. And yet from the same civilizing influences of slavery in Jamaica (to say nothing of Hayti) we find the descendants of the imported African, under the blessings of emancipation and "manhood suffrage," rapidly relapsing into the indolence, superstitions and barbarism of Congo. Have our Southern blacks, under their subjection to the white race and the refining influences of Christianity, been advanced beyond this danger of a relapse? Can they with safety be fused with the whites of the South on a footing of equality in the political and social community? If there are reasons to be drawn from history suggestive of serious doubts upon these questions, how much more are there reasons to fear the consequences of that negro supremacy in the ten outside rebel States, which is now distinctly foreshadowed under the reconstruction laws of Congress. We presume, however, that as the shortest way to end all doubts upon the subject is to push through the experiment resolved upon, we shall soon have a definite solution in the South, if not interrupted by a warning voice from the North.

The Second Advent of Dickens.
We republish in to-day's HERALD the accounts of a few of the ovations offered to Charles Dickens, the English novelist, when he first visited the United States, a quarter of a century ago. Dickens had then won considerable notoriety as a sensational police reporter and delineator of the every-day scenes of low life in England, and his graphic sketches just hit the fancy of our people and made him quite a lion among us, to the exclusion of religious revivalists, prize fighters, distinguished murderers, repudiation and other exciting topics. Upon the eve of his second advent in 1867 it may be well to recall the doings of 1842, in order that Americans may reflect how small was the profit resulting from the Dickens dinners, Pickwick parades, Box balls and Dick Swiveller soirées by which his first visit was signalized.

Dickens visits us at the present time, we are told, not for the purpose of lampooning our national characteristics, or trading upon our toadyism, but in order to make money out of his public readings. It is just possible that he may seek also some new hints for the characters in future novels, his old run being pretty thoroughly exhausted. We do not see how he is to be aided in this direction; for our police reports here are much the same as those from which he has taken his main inspirations at home. We can show him his own Bill Sykes, and Nancy, and Charley Bates, and the Dodger, at the Tombs every night and morning, and he will find broad caricatures enough all around him while here to fill up another budget of "American Notes." But we doubt whether he will discover any new field for his reportorial genius. The most we can do for him is to promise him large audiences at his readings, and a purse of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or thereabouts to carry out of the country with him when he goes back to England. If he will devote a portion of this sum on his return home to the publication of a sequel to his "American Notes," showing that toadyism is not dead in the United States, and that there are as many funkies living now on this side of the Atlantic as there were a quarter of a century ago, no one will begrudge him the money he will make.

General Hancock's Report on Indian Affairs.
The long report which we yesterday published indicates a very uncertain condition of Indian affairs. There are several tribes which are evidently bent upon war, while a number of them are disposed to make a new treaty of peace. The report shows that the Cheyenne and Sioux tribes are more disposed to wage war than to treat with our Commissioners. The Apache and Comanche tribes are also taking up the hatchet, and, altogether, it promises well for an outlay of two or three hundred millions of dollars before the Indians can be whipped into a treaty. The idea that a few thousand men, who are completely lost in our vast Western territory, are able to reduce from twenty to thirty thousand nimble savages to submission is simply ridiculous. If we open a general Indian war it will take at least fifty thousand United States troops to carry it quickly to a conclusion; for with our style of fighting we require not less than two soldiers to one Indian.

The government evidently fails to recognize the fact that our system of managing the Indians has at length become unworkable. Civilization, with all its attendant public improvements, has now left the Indian no hope of finding a retreat free from contact with the white man. We may fight the Indians ten years, and the result will leave the necessities of the problem the same. We may check the progress of our Western march, and hundreds of millions to our public debt, and go into a barbarous method of killing on both sides, and find the condition of things at the end of that time unaltered. The Indian, by primary right, is entitled to some consideration by those who live in contact with him. If he finds that war pays him better than peace, he will do as we would do under the same circumstances. If he finds that the government furnishes him one thousand dollars from the Treasury Department, and that before it reaches him through the numerous hands that manipulate it, it is reduced to a red blanket and a string of beads, we must expect that it will create trouble. If he finds that the United States, in setting aside a reservation of territory for him, cannot, owing to the flood of immigration, protect it from the white settler, it is natural that he should try to protect it himself. The truth is that Indian appropriation bills, and agents to absorb them, reservations and white men to settle them, United States troops and Indians to laugh at them, war expenditures and white men to pay them, do not fit the case in 1867. The Indian and the white man must now live in contact and occupy the whole country in common with all its people.

The Spanish Revolution.
Notwithstanding the fact that Spain is in Europe, and that Europe is permeated by telegraphs and railroads, it is extremely difficult, at any time, to get hold of a piece of reliable news from that country. We do know that Spain is in a state of chronic discontent—she has been in no other state since the commencement of this century—and that the government of Queen Isabel is and has long been eminently unpopular; but whether Spain is now in a state of dangerous insurrection, it is extremely difficult, even with the help of telegraphic reports, to say.

General Prim some time since landed on the Catalan coast. His object was insurrection. Rumors have from time to time reached us of his success. But what shape the insurrection has assumed, if it has assumed any, or whether the throne of Queen Isabel or the head of General Prim is most in danger, we are left at liberty to guess.

Spain cannot remain much longer in her present state. There is a depth of human misery and a point of human endurance which may be said to be reached. Deeper misery or further endurance is impossible. Such is the present condition of Spain. She cannot sink much deeper; she cannot endure much longer, such is natural

son to fear the consequences of that negro supremacy in the ten outside rebel States, which is now distinctly foreshadowed under the reconstruction laws of Congress. We presume, however, that as the shortest way to end all doubts upon the subject is to push through the experiment resolved upon, we shall soon have a definite solution in the South, if not interrupted by a warning voice from the North.

Progress of the Paraguayan War.
Our dates from Rio Janeiro to August 1 do not give a very hopeful picture of the Brazilian attempt to reduce Paraguay to terms. The attack which was to be made upon the left flank of the Paraguayan position appears to meet with as much resistance as that which the allies have been making for two years in front. The change of commanders from General Mitre to the Marquis de Caxias has developed nothing but some new phases of military folly. The terrible rains which have almost drowned out the allied troops have still more reduced their chances of a successful movement. It is reported that the Brazilians, with an effective force of 27,000 men, await the arrival of 6,000 Argentine troops to reinforce them, before they make their final attack. It is not a certainty that the Argentine troops will make their appearance again. They, some time since, left the war to Brazilian management, and, being heartily tired of it themselves, withdrew their troops. Their own internal revolution, and a natural hatred against Brazil, have practically ended the alliance. The war is doubtless rapidly drawing to a close, leaving unsettled the questions which gave it origin.

Atlantic Mail and Steamers.
By the recent postal convention between the United States and Great Britain the postage on letters between the two countries on and after the 1st of January next will be reduced one-half, or a half-price letter or less in weight, now costing twenty-four cents, will be carried for twelve—a reduction which will probably, and in a short time, more than double the correspondence between the United States and the British Islands, and especially between our Irish fellow citizens and immigrants and their friends on the "ould sod." For the benefit of our commercial people, however, there is another change which might be made, of vastly greater importance than this reduction of postage, and that is a change from two mail steamers per week from each side to three, for the present, and next, as soon as possible, to a daily mail steamer each way. But even a tri-weekly line, in conjunction with the cable, would be a great gain to mercantile men and the Post Office Department on both sides, considering the intimate, extensive and constantly increasing business relations between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
This popular centre of knowledge with the mercantile and literary classes of the city was reopened yesterday after the usual summer vacation, closing August 15. Since the doors of the library were closed there has been added to its stock of books several hundred volumes, including three or four complete English dictionaries, and these, with the books on the shelves, make up a total of ninety thousand volumes. The subscribers to the library are between ten and eleven thousand. Of these, not including those who withdrew books in the names of relatives, nearly two thousand are ladies. Since the 10th of August the "order boxes" have been greatly increased. These are designed to facilitate the transmission of books to those at a distance. English publications cannot personally call at the Astor place building or at its branch, 47 Liberty street. By purchasing of the Mercantile Library, each subscriber, on the value of five cents, attaching one to the order signifying the title of the book required, and enclosing it in an envelope, and dropping it in one of the "order boxes" or in a post office box, on its reception at Astor place the book is immediately dispatched to any part of the city. The reading room, which it was originally intended to have closed for one week only, is not yet opened, nor will it be for several days. Workmen are engaged in cleaning and repairing its ceiling and walls, which are to be painted in a new color, and which it is intended shall be illuminated. The stairway is also being repaired and repainted, the ceiling and walls of which are to be painted in a new color, and which it is intended shall be illuminated. The stairway is also being repaired and repainted, the ceiling and walls of which are to be painted in a new color, and which it is intended shall be illuminated.

TRIPLE MURDER IN ARKANSAS.
A desperate overman attempts to chastise a Negro, is Resisted and Killed a Woman—Afterwards, in the Court Room, He is Shot Upon by a Negro Mob. Kills Two of Them and Disappears.
A terrible affair occurred at Marion, Arkansas, on Friday. A man named Bradley, an overman on Mr. Keyes' plantation, ordered a negro to do some work, and the negro, presumably white, when Bradley attempted to chastise him. The negro resisted, and, when interfered, and Bradley drew a pistol and fired, killing a negro. The negroes became infuriated, and Bradley fled, not knowing he had killed the woman. At his instance two of the negroes concerned in the attack on him were arrested, and on Saturday were brought before Judge Barlow. During the trial one negro, called Bradley a liar several times, when he struck the negro. A party of negroes then ran upon him, and Bradley drew a pistol and fired on them, killing two persons. He then turned and fled, and has not been heard from since.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.
The Sunday Evening New York Train Bomb-dashed Great Number Injured but Nobody Killed.
[From the Evening Telegram, August 23.]
Monday, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1867.
At half-past ten o'clock last night the seven P. M. express train, Erie line, from New York, was thrown from the track, a quarter of a mile from this station, by a deranged switch.

The locomotive was completely upset; two baggage cars and the smoking car smashed; the floor of the baggage car was driven through the smoking car, tearing off the roof and nearly the entire side. Miraculously no one was killed, but cuts and bruises were plentifully distributed.

One young man, named Charles Stiles, of Elmira, was badly lacerated in the leg and foot profusely. The smoking car was well filled with passengers, several of whom pitched themselves through the windows. The appearance of the wreck is that of the most complete havoc, the baggage cars being piled on top of each other and the locomotive and tender utterly upset.

The passengers all gathered on the track wondering by what mysterious agency the train was wrecked. A train coming in an opposite direction was fortunately signalled before running into the wreck. A train will now arrive to take the passengers on.

JEWISH CEREMONIAL IN CHICAGO.
Chicago, Sept. 2, 1867.
The corner stone of the new Jewish temple, was laid to-day. The ceremony was characterized by due pomp and display, all the Jewish organizations in the city participating. Eloquent addresses were made by Mayor Rice and Henry Greenbaum in English, and Geddy Snyder in German.